in need of protection, I shall certainly give the protection Those who have gone out of the village as a result of local fear of being ill-treated, certainly I will give protection immediately but I must know which is the village and who those people are.

The other point which he has mentioned is about ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಏನಾದರೂ, ಎಂದರೇ Only I can think of Police people who must always warn them immediately and take steps as soon as it comes to their notice. But, there should not be anybody's interference in the matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ,—ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಗಲಾಟೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಂಡು ಕಂದಾಯ ಹೊಕು ತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆಗೆ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I am sorry, we are not in a position to take any course of law. I will examine whether we can think of such law. If that is possible, and the law is permissible I don't hesitate to do it. I will get it examined if that is possible. We will do that also.

Matters under rule 312 :

(i) *re : reported decision of Govt. to increase water rate for sugar-cane areas*

†ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಂ. ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ (ಶಿವಾಜಿನಗರ).—ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಈ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟಿನ ದರವೇನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ೩೪೫ ರಿಂದ ೩೬೦ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಏರಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೈತರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೆಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ದಿಗ್ಭ್ರಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಕೃಶಿತೋ ನಾಸ್ತಿ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಃ. ಧರ್ಮ ೋ ನಾಸ್ತಿ ಪಾಪಃ

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಂ. ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ.—ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶ್ಲೋಕ ಇದೆ, ''ಕೃಶಿತೋ ನಾಸ್ತಿ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷಃ. ಧರ್ಮತೋ ನಾಸ್ತಿ ಪಾಪ:'' ಅಂದರೆ ಕೃಶಿಯಿಂದ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಪಾಪವನ್ನು ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ ನಾಶ ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಭಾಷಣತೋ ನಾಸ್ತಿ...

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ...

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಂ. ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ.—ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ನೀವು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಬರು ಆದರೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಗಾದರೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗೋಣ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನೊಂದು ಹೋಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ರೈತರು ಇವತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬಹುಶಃ ತಾವು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೭೫ ಟನ್ ಇಳುವರಿ ಬಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ೩೦-೪೦ ಟನ್ ಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ರೈತ ಇವತ್ತು ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೂಡ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಆಗದೇ ಇರುವಂತ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾನೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಟನ್ನಿಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಏನು ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದ

ರಿಂದ ಇವತ್ತು ಪಕ್ಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದವರೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಇಡೀ ರೈತರ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯು ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ರೈತರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವನ ಒಂದು ಎಕನಾಮಿಕಲ್ ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಬಹುಶಃ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್ ಏನಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೃಶಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ರೈತನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಏನು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಂತಿಮ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ರೇಟನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡದ ತಕ್ಕ ಡಿಸಿಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು, ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೇಟನ್ನೇ ಕಡಿಮೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† SRI M. V. RAJASHEKARAN (Uttarahalli).—Sir, it is really an unfortunate thing paticularly in the light of the Chief Minister's pleading in the recent Chief Ministers, Conference in Madras for the higher rate to be given to the sugar cane growres. But at the same time, he has been thinking to raise the water rate on sugar cane growers. Very carefully I went through the statement which the Chief Minister will be making just now. This statement contains nothing but some figures worked out by the officials in the department without taking into consideration all the relevant facts and figures both existsng in Maharastra and Karnataka State I would like to draw your attention to one of the points to which the Hon. Chief Minister has made a mention in his statement. It reads like this :

> "It is seen that in the case of irrigated crops like sugarcane and paddy, the net benefit in terms of income to the owner of the irrigated land is of the order of Rs. 1,326 per hectare in the case of paddy and Rs. 6,825/- in the case of sugarcane."

I cannot understand from where these fantastic figures have been picked out Just yesterday, the Hon. Minister while replying one of the Questions said that cultivation costs differ from field to field. The average cost of the whole State works out as 186 per tonne. Even taking for granted the figures worked out by his own department the average production per acre in this State varies between 40-45. Even if we take this 40 tonnes per acre, then how much it works out? The farmer would be able to get Rs. 240 net income per acre. When such is the case. I am really astonished to say that the figures they have quoted runs to several thousands. This shows what a shallow work the Government has done in this connection. I am really pained to say that whenever organised sectors ask for certain benefits. Government comes out with jovial mood to grant it, I am really rather surprised to know this. You took a stand in the Chief Ministers Conference, but when it comes to the State of Karnataka you take a

different stand so far as this matter is concerned. This is a very vital point. The Hon, Chief Minister knows many things as far as agriculture is concerned. Once France was prosperous in sericulture. But now it is completely uprooted in France because the price is unremunerative.

2-00 P M.

France had to import sericulture from countries like India. I am warning this Government that it should be very considerate before it thinks of taking a decision regarding levying water rate, Let them invite the representatives of sugar cane growers. Let them not take a unilateral step. I want to impress upon the Hon Chief Minister regarding the cultivation cost. He has pleeded for the farmers in the Southern Chief Ministers' conference. I will just quote the figures, which are very authenticated. I am unable to understand how the Chief Minister can come up with the suggestion that in Maharastra they are paying more and therefore, he will raise it here. In Maharashtra the average yield per acre is more than 40-50 tons. There are farmers who are producing 90 tons per acre, In Karnataka the average yield is 30 tons. The rate we are getting is less. More than 90 per cent of the sugar cane produced goes to the cooperative societies. Their rate is 120 rupees. We are prepared to pay not Rs. 250 but Rs. 800provided there is that rate. We will be certainly willing to share with the Government. The peculiar argument which the CHIEF Minister has advanced is that the Government have invested so many crores of rupees in irrigation. The Chief Minister has been completely misled. He says he has made an investment of crores of rupees, Supposing the same argument is made in respect of other areas, what has he to say? Supposing 200-500 crores of rupees are invested in some factories' is he going to distribute all that among the consumers ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—He is caught in his own argument. The industrialist has done it.

SRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN. — The second point is this, the farmers are producing food. Will the farmer be able to drink water and sustain ? Will he able to at steel or gold and sustain ? At whatever cost, food has to be consumed. The Japanese Government pays 200 per cent more than the international rate. They know that without such payment they cannot exist. They are willing to pay more to the farmers. He is now getting a very meagre income per acre. Let the Hon. Chief Minister say that it will be enough to sustain the living. Should not the Chief Minister assure fair and

reasonable levy to the farmer ? The Chief Minister has come out with a statement and has said that 250 rupees is reasonable. 250 rupees per acre is not correct. He should reconsider. He says in Maharashtra it is 350 rupees per acre, and that here, he proposes to levy only 250 rupees. In Maharashtra there are two types of sugar-cane cultivation. For EKSALA, they are charging 150–250 rupees per acre and there is another crop which is an 18 months crop. It is a false statement I am sorry I should not use that word it is an incorrect statement. So, I request the Government to reconsider the levy. Let them invite the farmers' representatives and discuss the issue with them and then take a decision.

† SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—There is greater need than ever before to step up our agricultural production to met the food fodder and industrial needs of our vast population at even the most minimum standards. Our agricultural productivity has to rise to keep pace with the rising population. The most important single in-put for achieving increased agricultural production is water. In Karnataka, nearly 70% of the cultivable lands are prone to drought. Karnataka has, therefore, no option but utilise its water resources in an optimum manner for providing irrigation facilities through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects.

2. The area irrigated in Karnataka in 1956 was only 7.1 lakh hectares, and to-day it is more than 18.0 lakh hectares, There is still a substantial increase of irrigation to be achieved,

3. During the Third Plan period, the investment on irrigation was of the order of Rs. 50.00 crores including the outlay on minor irrigation. It may be assumed that on an average, the rate of investment on irrigation was of the order of Rs. 10.00 crores annually. During the current year, the outlay on Major and Medium irrigation projects alone is of the order of Rs. 80.00 crores and the investment proposed on Minor Irrigation is another Rs. 13.00 crores, altogether 103 crores will be invested on irrigation during 78-79. By any standard, the effort made for increasing our irrigation facilities has increased ten fold when compared to the rate of investment of about Rs. 10 00 crores that were being done during Third Plan period.

4. It can be seen from the current year's budget that the interest charges on the investment made on the irrigation works is of the order of Rs. 32 crores. As against which, the revenue derived from these irrigation works as indicated in the budget is only of the order of Rs. 10 crores.

I would request all the hon. Members to consider this aspect because they are equally responsible for increasing the resources atleast responsible in the sence though not directly but in telling the Government and suggesting to the Government where we have faltered or where we can find resources. But let them also as responsible Members and representatives understand how much burden the Govern ment is bearing on these things.

5. In addition to the capital investment on the construction of new irrigation works we are incurring an expenditure of Rs. 38.00 Crores on the maintenance of Major and Medium Irrigation projects alone. It is clear therefore that the revenue derived by way of water rate and betterment levy from our irrigation works in not adequate even to meet the expenditure incurred on the maintence of major and medium irrigation works.

6. The investment we have to make for providing irrigation. facilities to one acre of sugarcane crop is of the order of Rs. 7,000 This consists of about Rs. 4,000 for storage facilities and about Rs. 3,000 for the conveyance system from the reservoir to the fields. Sugarcane as a crop requires water for 12 months of the year, which means that the water has to be stored in a reservoir throughout the year and this causes very heavy evaporation losses which will not arise in the case of seasonal crops, Interest charges at the rate of 6 % for this amount of Rs. 7,000 per acre alone will work out to about Rs. 420 It is evident therefore that the maintenance charges and the interest charges on the investment made will work out about Rs 470 per acre. This does not take into consideration 'the recovery of the capital cost invested on the construction of the project. By way of betterment levy, we are only recovering a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per acre. Therefore, a huge amount of the eapital cost is left unrecovered from the baneficiaries.

SRI M.V. RAJASHEKARAN—We are not trying to divide the farmers

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS—I am not trying. You have already divided I wish you can take all of them to your level so that I have nothing else to talk. It is my duty and therefore I am trying to get money from you who is using this water.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ.ಎಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್—ತಲೆ ಗಂದಾಯ ಹಾಕಿಬಿಡಿ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ್ ಅರಸ್—ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೇ ಜನರ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ, ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೇಂಟೆನೆನ್ಸ್ ಚಾರ್ಜ್‌ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ತಲೆ ಗಂದಾಯ ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? Let them understand the legic of it.

As per the Irrigation Act, when water is made available or supplied for purpose of irrigation, Government is entitled to levy a

charge for such water supply. Water rate, therefore, is a charge for the waters that are supplied for the raising of a crop. Water rate, therefore, should be related to the cost of such supply of water.

7. There is a view that irrigation project should be undertaken not so much for the purposes of earning revenue but as a measure of social welfare and that the irrigation rates should be kept low. This approach would be valid if the benefits from irrigation projects are more or less evenly distributed over the entire farm community. But this is not the case as the main beneficiaries are only a section of the cultivators in the command area. It would be highly inequitable to call upon the dry farmers and the general tax-payer to pay for the benefits enjoyed by the irrigators. The irrigation Commission in its report have, therefore, taken a view that irrigation works as a whole should give an annual income at least equal to their annual cost of operation and that no part of the burden for providing irrigation should fall on the general tax-payer.

There are two parts. (i) Maintenance costs and (ii) at the rate of 6 per cent interest charge, Out of these two, the irrigation Committee Report says, atleast cover one, let alone interest charge; Maintenance Charge, should you not cover. I would like to take the House into confidence and say, everytime when we go before the Planning Commission, they first ask-so far as your resource mobilisation is concerned, this is what your account show; you are not even recovering half of what you have been spending by way of maintenance, let alone the interest charges. Every time they point out and say-you come and ask for more and more money from the Centre but what is your effort; what is that you are doing? In this field, certainly Karnataka is far far behind from some of the States like Maharashtra and that is why they point out to me whenever I go and discuss this matter of resource mobilisation, getting more money from the Centre and so on and so forth.

8. A large part of the irrigated area in the country receives irrigation from privately owned sources and the farmers concerned incur heavy expenditure on irrigating the crops, some of them purchase water from owners of neighbouring tube wells or lift pumps at a price which is very much high.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ.ವಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರನ್—ಈ ಅಂಕಿ-ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತಂದಿರೋ, ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS—Of course you have already asked that question. I am ready to tell you where it is.

Public Investment on Irrigation Projects in Karnataka-Financial Management prepared by Ecnomic Advisery Division. I would request the hon. Member to go through this report.

SEI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN—I have already got that report. The whole difficulty lies with your Economic and Planning Department. Because they do not have practical experience and they always depend on the statistics.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS—Sir, I understand, what the hon. Member says is that the figures are not correct. If the hon. Member were to prove that they are at fault I have no objection. I am sorry, Sir, I have reason to believe on figures and the report produced by the Economic and planning Department of this Government. There are Economic Secretary and also Planning Secretary of our Government. Perhaps they are one of our best economists and they have gone into these questions in detail. They have not taken any statistical figures from any University or institutions as pointed by Mr. Rajasekharan. They have taken figures from various sources and all these have been corrobarated and finally these figures have been arrived at.

SRI J.H PATEL—Perhaps the Chief Minister is aware of the perfectness of these statistics.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS - I am aware of it. That is why I have said this. If you take State average this comes to what we have also worked out. Return from cultivation of Paddy, sugarcane...

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ.ವಿ ರಾಜಶೇಖರನ್—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಕಾನಮಿ ಆಡ್ವೈಜರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಏನು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದುಮಾತ್ರ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಸಕ್ಕರೆಗೆ ಓಪನ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದೂ ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವರೇಜ್ ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS—The bigger farmers come to aid now.

SRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA—I own less land. I think some of the Ministers own much lands...

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS—I own less than you. That is a different matter. The bigger farmers in the sense bigger in size as well as age.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ - ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮೇನ್‌ಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಆಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಫಾರಂಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಅವುಗಳ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು, ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ತಜ್ಞರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವರದಿಯನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅಜಗಜಾಂತರ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಭೀಮಣ್ಣ ಖಂಡ್ರೆ—ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ೧೦-೧೨ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪರ್ಚೇಜ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಕ್ಸೈಜ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿಯಿಂದ ೪೦ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS - Sir, the point is I am gefting purchase tax and other taxes from the sugarcane, We are equally getting excise duty from Coffee. I want to know from the hon. Member what is the investment of Government in that....

SRI. M.V. RAJASEKHARAN.—We will pay double the tax. ಕಾಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ರೇಟನ್ನು ನಮಗೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS—Please understand the problems in its entirety. I would like to tell the hon. Members that this half knowledge is dangerous. I am sorry to say your knowledge is incomplete.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ.ಎಚ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎರಡು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಹಾಕಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಈ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ್ ಅರಸ್—ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬೇಡ, ನನ್ನ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಭದ್ರಾ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ಎಸ್. ನಿಂದ ನೀರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾನು ೩೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಂಜೇಗೌಡ - ನನ್ನ ಜಮೀನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ್ ಅರಸ್—ಆಗಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ.ಎಚ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್—ನನ್ನದು ಎರೆಡು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, I will complete my statement.

9. It is seen that in the case of irrigated crops like Sugarcane and paddy, the net benefit in terms of income to the owner of the irrigated land is of the order of Rs. 1,326 per hectare in the case of paddy and Rs. 6,825 in the case of sugarcane. As against this, the net income in the case of dry rainfed crops is only of the order of Rs. 68 to 403 per hectare.

Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Member is going to accept these figures or not, I am sure the entire House would agree so far as dry land income is concerned. The same Economic Department has collected this figures.

SRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN.—I dispute this figure also.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—The rise in net income due to irrigation is nearly 6 to 15 times more than that under dry farm. It is, therefore, justified in increasing the water rates for irrigated farmers particularly in the case of paddy and sugarcane and such other commercial crops. In Maharashtra, the water rate for sugar cane is Rs. 350 per acre and the rate now proposed in our State is only of the order of Rs. 250 per acre (as against the present rate of Rs. 80 per acre).

In this conection I would request the hon. Member to say whether he is willing to accept what ver the rate existing in Maharashtra, the we will also adopt it.

10. Investment in irrigation leads to increased income to the owners of irrigated land. The Owners of irrigated land have an assured source of an enhanced income from an asset which has been created by the Public Sector Investment. The income from irrigated land is many times more than the income of dry land. The irrigated cultivator has to contribute to the revenues of the Government, a portion of the benefit, he derives from irrigation. Social justice requires that the community which derives benefit from the investment made by the Government should contribute for the benefit of that part of the community which does not have the benefit of irrigation. Otherwise, the investment on irrigation which is the contribution of the general majority of the persons in a Society for the benefit of a limited section or group of irrigated cultivators would be highly unjust. Fortunately or unfortunately the hon. Member Sri Rajasekharan happens to be a farmer. I also happen to come from a dry area. That is why I know the difficulties of the farmer who do not have any facilities of irrigation. I also know the different standard of life between a farmer who owns dry lands and a farmer who owns wet lands which are getting water throughout the year. The number of farming families who own wet lands to the extent of about 3 lakhs of acres may be in thousands. The same is the case with those who cultivate paddy. The hon. Member seems to think that I am trying to do this to bring about a misunderstanding or some of kind of an invidious distinction, Invidious distinction is already there. On the other hand, I must say that including my Government we are all guilty of perpetuating this invidious distinction. We should have thought of it much earlier. We took up the question of betterment levy in 1958-59 and the enactment was passed but we were not able to implement the provisions of that enactment. Only of late we have increased the maximum rate of betterment levy to Rs. 1,500. Even that is not properly collected. We are at fault there. That is another point. At the same time so much of service charges and so much of interest.....

2-30 P.M.

SRI J. H. PATEL.—Betterment levy is just like Capital Gains Tax. We will get the gains only when we sell the land but not when we enjoy it.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I don't mind bringing that enactment again before this House and re-enacting it in the manner in which my hon. Member wants and give it some other name. I am very happy he wants to take a scientific approach to every problem. I would only apeal to him to take a scientific approach to this problem as well wherein a small section of the people are getting all the

benefit to the detrimant of a huge section of the people who do not have the opportunity of getting water even for 3 months, let along for 12 months. (Interruption) I do knot now whether Sri Manche Gowda is comming from the tail-end area. There are instances where many a time people in the upper reaches of the canal grow wet crop when we ask them to grow dry crop and when we ask them not to grow sugarcane they grow sugarcane and all the water is taken away by the farmers in the upper reaches and people at the tail-end are suffering continuosly. Due to these reasons Government have now come to the conclusion of at least doing some jusice to them. Even with this I am not able to recover even the maintenance charges. It may come to less than half of what we are spending by way of maintenance You may forget about the investment and the interest. I have given the hon. Members the figures, which they cannot dispute. We are paying Rs. 38 crores by way of service charges. Let him show me the way to get the charges which I am incurring for the service.

SRI J. H. PATEL.—Let them introduce economy.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI —Sir, I am also a farmer but from a dry are a where it is difficult for us to get even drinking water. There is a fallacy in the argument of the Hon. the Chief Minister. Now, what was the money invested in K.R. Sagar, what is the income you are getting from it and for how many years it has to be spread out. Once money is invested in irrigation projects, for thousands and millions of years the benefit will be there; Government will get return, Therefore investment and interest return theory cannot apply so far as irrigation dams are concerned.

Secondly, the Chief Minister wanted to know what is the way out I agree with him that at least the maintenance charges we must get. For that, one way is to bring about economy. I do not know whether the maintenance charges are arrived at properly and rationally. It can be economised. I would also suggest that let there be a dialogue between the officers and the farmers so that we can arrive at a rational conclusion.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—These are all the hon. Members who represent the growers and the farmers and so where is the need to call the farmers ? I am grateful to the Leader of the Opposition who does agree with me and with the Government view that we should at least be in a position to get the maintenance charges. I will be more than satisfied with it, let along the interest.

SRI J. H. PATEL.—How ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Let the Hon. Member show some other way and I shall be glad.

SRI BHIMANNA KHANDRE.—We will suggest.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—As long as they agree on the principle that maintenance charges should be recovered from the farmers, in whatever manner they suggest, I am prepared to accept it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ಎಸ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ೫೦ ವರ್ಷ ವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಬೆಟರ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಲೆವಿ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಅವರ ಮೇನ್‌ಟೆನೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸಾಲುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು, ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ಎಸ್ ನಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರ್ಜಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳನು, ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಏನಾದರೂ ಇವೆಯೇ? ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಏನು ಇವೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೊರಬಾರದಂಥ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ದೇಶದ ಇತರೆ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ಓದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ನಾವು ಹೇಳುವುದು, ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಸ್ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಸ್ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಸೈಂಟಿಫಿಕ್ ಆಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿ ಮಾಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೊಡುವವನಿಗೆ ಹೊರತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ಇ ಪೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ, ಅವನಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಬೇಕು

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಈ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಯುಗ ಯುಗಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ನೀರನ್ನು ನೀವು ಪೋಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೂತರೆ ನಾವು ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು? ಸುಮ್ಮ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವೇನು ಹುಚ್ಚರೇ

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ದಂಡ ಹಾಕಿ ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is only with reference to water that is being supplied to the sugarcane and paddy that I am substantiating my argument. I merely stated that this is the position regarding service charges or maintenance charges or interest charges.

The last point is, I am glad the hon. member gave me a compliment for the stand we have taken in the Southern Chief Ministers' Conference where we have pleaded for more rates for sugarcane, as well as paddy. He was trying to make out that I was trying to blow hot and cold. It is not correct. Where they deserve our support we are going to take up that issue. I have not hesitated. In fact the paddy rate, to start with was fixed at Rs. 69. From Rs. 69 it went up, only after 1972. In fact the first person that raised his voice in Agriculture Ministers' Conference was myself.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಜಿ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ನೀವು ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ನಾನು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ದುಡ್ಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಿಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಸಮ್ಮರ್‌ನಿಂದ ವಿಂಟರ್‌ನವರೆಗೂ ನೀರು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಕಾರಣ ಏನು ? ಮೇಲ್ಗಡೆಯಿರುವವರು ನೀರನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ನೀವು ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ಯಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶುಗರ್‌ಕೇನ್ ರೇಟುಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಈಗ ನಾವುಗಳು ಪ್ಯಾಡಿ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಸಾರಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ೯೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದುದನ್ನು ೧೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಏರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಗರ್‌ಕೇನ್ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದವರಿಗೆ ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೆವು. ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ನಾವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಟನ್‌ಗೆ ರೂ. ೧೫೫ ರಿಂದ ೧೫೦ ರವರೆಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ರೇಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ೧೪೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೋ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ. ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ೧೮೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾಂಡವಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ೧೭೦ ರಿಂದ ೧೮೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ಒಂದು ಟನ್ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ೧೮೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಖಾಯಂ ಆಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ನಾವೂ ಸಹ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—If one co-operative society which he is mentioning, *i. e.*, Pandavapura where he said they are paying Rs. 180. I do not want to go into the details. Again and again they have raised the issue. They must calculate the other charges before they are able to pay Rs. 180. Unless I go into the details I cannot say how this factory has given Rs. 180. I do not know how much they gave. This rate of Rs. 180 was paid for one year and I know why they are paying. They have enough recovery, they have earned interest charges and that is why they are paying. Now if others are to pay like that every factory should be converted into co-operative factory. I have no objection. Let co-operative factories come up and let them pay the maximum and let them get the maximum. Let them not ask from the Government by way of capital. If by reason Sugarcane crop was not remunerative at all according to what they are pleading, why should they grow? I am sorry for the hon'ble member because what I am going to state will cut at the very root of his argument because there is phenomenal growth in the cultivation of sugarcane in this country and particularly in the southern parts of the country. Why? If it was not remunerative would the people have taken to cultivation of sugarcane? When people are getting more and more money I want the Government to get some money. The production of sugarcane which was 17 lakh tons has almost doubled. Why? That means I am losing that much of water which would have been double the quantity required for paddy or summer crop. Sugarcane requires more water.

SRI J. H. PATEL.—Not as much as paddy.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—This much is certain. From last year to this year the crop area has doubled and yield has doubled. The acre age under sugarcane with us. Is it for fun that they are growing sugarcane or for remunerative price? Therefore, I suggest that in view of these factors what we have been proposing is nothing harsh when compared to the expenditure incurred not only on capital investment but interest as well as maintenance charges. I still stick to my point that if the hon'ble members were to give me some alternative proposal, which will cover maintenance charges, I am extremly glad to receive it and consider it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರನ್.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿ; ನಾನು ಭಾರಿ ರೈತ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ, ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಏನು ಇದೆ; ರೆಮ್ಯುನರೇಟೀವ್ ಇನ್‌ಸೆಂಟೀವ್ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕಂತ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟ್ ರೈತರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ತತ್ವ ಏನು ಇದೆ? ನನ್ನ ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ; ನಿಮಗೆ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರನ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದು ಸರಿಯೇ? ತಾವೇ ಹೇಳಿ,

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Let them allow me to handle this, and I will certainly guarantee that every year they will get this much.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರನ್.—ಸುಂಕದವನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ, ಸುಖ ದುಃಖ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಯಿತು.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS —This sugar business is a great factor in politics in our country. Many politicians and many Administrators have fallen a pray or a victim to this sugar politics of the country. Let us not labour on that I know as much as the hon'ble member know, if not more. Unfortunately, the policy is not in our hands. We cannot set our policy to the farmers' indifference or ignorance. There are farmers in our State who have grown 80 to 100 tonnes per acre, if not in Mandya, in Hospet area, in Sankeshwar. In Bidar district, it may not be so, it may be less because there is no irrigation facility. Of course the soil is fertile and the climate is congenial, and perhaps when Karanja project comes up they may reach the target of getting higher production, which is possible due to change in technology and change in the type of sugarcane growth. All these factors should come in. Just because people do not want to take all this trouble the majority should suffer by paying through their nose for all these charges – is that your idea?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯ ಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ; ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ರೈತರು ಎಂದು ಕೂಡ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಅವರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಕಳಕಳಿ ಇದೆ. ಅವರು ಏನು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ; ಅದು ಬರೀ ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಇದೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ; ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು. ಸುಗರ್‌ಕೇನ್ ಫೆಡರೇಷನ್‌ನವರು ಕೂಡ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ತಾವು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ತಾವು ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ ; ಬೇರೆ ದಾರಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ; ಕೈಬಿಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ... .....

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ನನಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬರಬೇಕಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ಬೇರೆ ದಾರಿ ತೋರಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಸರ್ , ನಾನು ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಆಗಿ ಕನ್ಸಿಡರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮಾದೇಗೌಡ.—ನೀವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೇ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಏನೂ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತು ಅವನು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲ ಕೂಡ ತೀರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಸಾಲ ಮುಂದುರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿ, ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆಮೇಲೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಂ. ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ —ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾದೇಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನ ಸಲಹೆಯಾದರೂ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ತಜ್ಞರು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಇವತ್ತು ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇದ್ದ ಯೂರಿಯಾ ೧೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇದ್ದ ಕಟಿಂಗ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಸ್ ೨೮ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ೩ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇದ್ದಂತ ಕೂಲಿ ಇವತ್ತು ೮ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಟನ್ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ೧೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಲಾರಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದುದು ಇವತ್ತು ೩೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ರೈತನ ಫ್ಯಾಮಿಲಿಗೆ ಇನ್‌ಕಂ ಕೊಡಲಿ ; ಜಮೀನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

೩-೦೦ ಪಿ.ಎಂ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ನಾನು ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿ, ಭತ್ತವನ್ನೋ ಜೋಳವನ್ನೋ ನೀವು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ. ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಂ. ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ.—ನಾವು ದುಡ್ಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಭತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದಾಯ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದು ಕೆಲವು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ೧೫ ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ನೀರು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೂ ಸಾಕು, ಮೇನ್‌ಟೆನೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಕಬ್ಬು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಅವರಿಗೆ.